THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1773. [NUMBER 1604.]

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Sept. 17th, 1773.
Flour at 20ſ. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7ſ	6d	Beef per Barrel	55ſ	0d
Flour	20	0	Pork	£.4	0
Brown Bread	17	6	Salt 2/3 to	2	6
Weſt-India Rum	3	6	Bohea Tea	4	6
New-England do.	2	6	Chocol. per Doz.	17	0
Muſcovado Sugar	54	0	Bees Wax	2	0
Single refin'd ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3	6
Molaſſes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wood 28 to	30	3

High-Water at N[illegible] Sun's Riſing and Setting [illegible] next.

	D's Age.	[illegible]	☉ riſes H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.
Thurſday	6	[illegible] after	6	34	before 6
Friday	☽	[illegible]	6	35	6
Saturday	8	[illegible]	6	37	6
Sunday	9	[illegible]	6	38	6
Monday	10	[illegible]	6	39	6
Tueſday	11	[illegible]	6	41	6
Wedneſday	12	[illegible]	6	42	6

Firſt Qr. 10 morning

Days 10 Hours 52 minutes the 21ſt.

ISAAC MOSES,

Has imported in the Brig Suſanna, Capt. Stout, from FALMOUTH,

SHERRY WINE, of an excellent quality, in butts, half butts, and quarter caſks,

[illegible] Wines, of different ſorts.
[illegible] in Jars,
[illegible] Oil in ditto.

[illegible] Wine. (6, 9)
[illegible] Brandy and Gin, &c. as uſual.

Juſt Imported by John Woodward,

[illegible] his STORE, near the Fly Market, [illegible] large and complete Aſſortment of [illegible], and Yard-wide

IRISH LINENS,

[illegible] a great variety of printed, and fine copper [illegible] callicoes, cottons, and Linens, among which [illegible] of the handſomeſt furniture figures, Engliſh [illegible] India chintzes, men's beſt patent narrow rib'd [illegible] hoſe, tabbinets, moreens, &c. which he [illegible] of upon very reaſonable terms for caſh [illegible] credit. 6—9

Hibernia Pig Metal,

[illegible] the very beſt Quality, for Sale by William Neilſon, who hath received by the America from Hull, and the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, the following Articles, viz.

[illegible]
Spotted [illegible]
Black, [illegible] velvets,
Black, [illegible]
Shalloons, [illegible]
Calamancoes, [illegible]
Serge denims
Fuſtians, camlets
Plain and corded poplins, miffinets,
Engliſh and India taffeties and Perſians
Iriſh linens, checks,
ſowing ſilks, very low;
Powder, ſhot, nails
Glaſs, pipes, ſteel, tea kettles, ſad irons
Snuff, ſpades, ſhovels,
Pewter
Blue and white China cups and ſaucers, in ſmall boxes
Briſtol beer in tierces, at 12s. per dozen
Butter in firkins

ALSO,

A [illegible] of Queen's ware, well aſſorted for a country [illegible] containing cups and ſaucers [illegible] and coffee pots, baſons, diſhes; flat [illegible] jugs, ſalts, caſters, bowls [illegible] and baſons, cans, covers, baking [illegible] diſhes, ſalad diſhes, &c. Country [illegible] will be taken in payment as [illegible]. 6, 9

A cargo of good Liverpool COAL, for [illegible] very cheap.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1773.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN-away [illegible] from the ſubſcriber, [illegible] named JOHN [illegible] months in the country [illegible] months [illegible] will [illegible] feet a inch [illegible] a ſmooth [illegible] had on [illegible] coat and [illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAM [illegible], in Lombard-ſtreet. 6, 9

Ennis Graham,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

At his CLOTH STORE, the Corner of Wall-Street, Facing Mr. Rivington's new PRINTING-OFFICE;

HAS juſt imported in the LONDON, Captain Chambers, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, a neat Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths; amongſt which are the following new Colours:

TYRIAN, barry, Laylock, aurora, Pearl and garnet.
Ingrain Cloths.
Scarlet, buff, Garnet, Light blue, } Superfine Caſamer.
A curious aſſortment of VEST PATTERNS,
White and buff tambour, embroidered caſſamer,
White ſilk, embroidered with gold,
White ſilk do. with ſilver,
Coloured ſilk ditto, with ſilver and gold,
White chain ſilk do. with gold,
Coloured ſilk ditto, with gold and ſilver,
Straw do. ditto, with gold,
White ſatin ditto, with gold,
White ſatin ditto, with ſilver,
Grey ſilk ditto, with ſilver,
Different coloured ſilk ditto, with gold & ſilver with coloured flowers,
Plain ſilk ditto, with ſhades,
Burdet, ditto, do. } VEST PATTERNS.
Gold flowered court velvet, for veſts,
Scarlet, white, Blue, and cloth colour ſilk ſhaggs, for lining clothes.
Cotton ſpotted velvets, now worne by the Engliſh Court,
Genoa velvet, of different colours,
Spittlefield do, for collers,
Royal ribbed thickſets,
Striped velveret,
Gold and ſilver lace; amongſt which are, a new faſhion'd gold & ſilver ſpangled chain lace,
A new faſhion gold and ſilver treble chain and ſpangled lace,
Very handſome gold and ſilver ſpangled bands, buttons, and loops,
Very handſome gold and ſilver ſpangled hat buckles to match,
Gold embroidered with black; buttons, loops, and bands,
Gold and ſilver embroidered buttons on cloth, to match the fine cloths,
Gold and ſilver, broad and narrow, vellum lace, gold and ſilver bullion fringe, for the ARMY & MILITIA Gentlemen.
Gold and ſilver vellum,
Do. Thread,
Do. Cord,
Do. Garters,
Do. Chain,
Do. Torſels,
Gold ſpangled loops and frogs for cloths,
Prunellos and Oxford crape, for the Clergy, and gentlemen of the long Robe,
Brown Prunellos, and white crape,
Serge Duſoy,
India programs, paduſoy, ſatin,
[illegible], of different colours,
[illegible] and perſians [illegible] white Ro[illegible], for [illegible]
[illegible] colour-ed Bandanoe India ſilk, Chintz, and Scotch checked linen handkerchiefs,
Scarlet, buff, and black } Saies.
Black, blue, and ſcarlet hairbine,
Camlets, ſagathies, duroys,
Double allopeen, ſerge denim,
Everlaſting, calicoes and cottons,
Burdet, ſtarret, damaſcus, loretta,
Cotton denim, cotton cantoon,
White India demity, white jannet.
White and coloured janes, white ſatinet,
Pillow & other fuſtians
Thickſets, Ruſſia huckaback,
Cambricks, piſtol lawn, long lawn,
Iriſh linen, dowlas, garlix,
Brown Holland, Ruſſia ſheating,
Buff, white, and black ſilk breeches pieces,
Do. do. worſted ditto,
Silk, Silk and worſted, Thread, Cotton, Cotton and worſted, Worſted, } Men's hoſe.
Women's, girl's, and boy's hoſe,
Doeſkin, buck, Beaver, ſhammoy, Dogſkin, Black ſhammoy, Black and cloth colour, Brown and white thread, } Mens gloves
Middling and common broad-cloths,
Forreſt and hunters cloths, kerſey,
Beſt Florida coating,
Bearſkin,
Fine ratteen, German ſerge,
Yellow, ſcarlet, white flannel,
Green and blue baiſe, long ells,
Superfine hair ſhag, of different colours,
Worſted ſhag ditto,
Rattinets, ſhalloons,
Durants, tammies,
Calamancoes,
New faſhion ſcarf buttons,
Do. gilt, plated, and ſteel buttons,
Scarf, cotton, Silk & nankeen } Twiſt
Sewing ſilks, of all colours,
Knee garters,
Scotch gartering,
Shoe, coat, and quality bindings,
White and brown buckram, glazed linen
Glovers, taylors, and Scotch threads,
Livery lace for clothes and carriages,
Cap, apron, and red tapes, cord,
Horn moulds, leather breeches makers moulds,
Common, and glovers needles,
Shammy ſkins,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Penknives, knives and forks, &c. &c.
Taylor's tools,
Hatter's trimmings
[illegible] do. &c.
&c. &c. 6, 9

L O S T

On Thurſday the 7th Inſtant, between the North Church *and the* City Hall,

A Paper bundle, containing about 30l. Currency, of New-York, and New-Jerſey Money Bills: Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and the hearty Thanks of the Owner; who will be greatly obliged to any Perſon, who will give him Intelligence of the perſon who found or had it in Poſſeſſion. 6—9

TO BE SOLD,

At an uncommon low RATE,

ONE hundred and ſeventy eight bundles of new dreſs'd ſhakes for melaſſes hhds. 645 undreſs'd red oak hhd. ſtaves; a few barrels of pickled cod fiſh; a few barrels of ſperma ceti and liver oil; alſo a parcel of blubber, ſo low as 24s. per barrel. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM HAWXHURST.

New-York, 12th October, 1773. 6, 9

TO ALL PERSONS

Intereſted in the Lands hereafter mentioned:

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Eſq; Governor General, under his Royal Highneſs James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and ſeal; bearing date at fort James, in New-York, on Manhattans Iſland, the 26th day of October, in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King Charles the Second, Annoque Domini 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land, within the Government of New-York, upon the main; contained in three Necks; of which the eaſtermoſt is bounded with a ſmall river, called Mamaroneck river; being alſo the eaſt bounds or limits of the ſaid Government upon the main; and the weſtermoſt with the gravelly or ſtony Brook, or river, which makes the eaſt limits of the land, known by the name of Mr. Pell's purchaſe, having to the ſouth, the ſound, and running to northward from the marked trees upon the ſaid necks, 20 miles into the woods, which ſaid tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchaſed of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gent. in whoſe poſſeſſion then it was, and his title thereunto ſufficiently proved both at ſeveral Courts of ſeſſions, as alſo at the General Court of Aſſizes; for a confirmation, therefore, unto the ſaid John Richbell, in his poſſeſſion, and enjoyment of the premiſes; he the ſaid Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commiſſion and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highneſs, give, ratify, confirm, and grant unto the ſaid John Richbell, and to his heirs and aſſigns forever, all the before recited parcel or tract of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Eſq; afterwards became ſeized, in fee of the greateſt part of the lands contained in the eaſtermoſt of the ſaid three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforeſaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforeſaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majeſty King William the Third, by his letters patent, under the great ſeal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the 21ſt day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign anno domini 1701, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Eſq; and to his heirs and aſſigns forever, all his right and title of, in, and to ſuch lands as he was intitled to in the ſaid eaſt neck; in which ſaid confirmation, the ſaid lands are deſcribed to be a tract of land in the county of Weſtcheſter; beginning at a marked tree, by Mamaroneck river, which is the eaſtermoſt ſide of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck Townſhip, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the ſaid river to the head thereof, and thence on a northern line until eighteen miles from the ſaid marked tree, is completed weſterly at the marked tree, or a great rock, being the weſtermoſt part of the ſaid northern bounds of the aforeſaid townſhip, being about two miles from the ſaid country road, and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eaſtermoſt ſide of the ſaid land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on; and the lot bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadows below Weſterly, to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforeſaid, was purchaſed by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which ſaid John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the ſame, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the ſaid province; and the right of the ſaid John Richbell, therein, was legally veſted in the ſaid Caleb Heathcote; and other part had been purchaſed by the ſaid Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Weſtcheſter aforeſaid, did, on the 8th day of December, 1708, for a valuable conſideration, grant, bargain, and ſell, unto the aforeſaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and aſſigns forever, all their right, title, and intereſt, of lands and meadow in the townſhip of Mamaroneck; being the home lot where the ſaid Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to ſaid Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to ſay, the lots number two and three, with all the ſalt and freſh meadow, or any lands or meadows anyways appertaining or belonging to them, within the town of Mamaroneck aforeſaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New England, did, on the 26th day of December, 1716, for a valuable conſideration grant, bargain, and ſell, unto the aforeſaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and aſſigns forever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforeſaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the land lying weſt of the river called Mamaroneck river; and eaſt of a brook which runs down into a creek, that parts or runs between the eaſt neck ſo called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon; and between the country road; and a line extended two miles northerly or north from ſaid road; bounded with other rights of land, whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the ſaid river, called Mamaroneck river, on the eaſt; and by the brook aboveſaid, on the weſt; and by the ſaid line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the ſaid country road on the ſouth, or how otherwiſe the ſaid lands may be bounded, or reputed to be bounded: And alſo, a certain right of meadow, ſituate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below or ſoutherly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows both ſalt and freſh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck, commonly called the eaſt neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the ſame is bounded or reputed to be bounded. AND WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber, am a part owner of all the lands contained in the ſeveral tracts before mentioned, which remain unſold, and undiſpoſed of by the aforeſaid Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his deſcendants, ſince his death; and am inclined to have partition made of the ſame, purſuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majeſty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," paſſed the 8th day of January, 1762. And of one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly, of the ſaid colony of New-York, entitled "And act to continue an act, entitled an act, for the more effectual collecting his Majeſty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto." And alſo, to continue one other act, entitled "an act to explain part of an act, entitled "an act for the more effectual collecting his Majeſty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," paſſed the 30th day of December, 1768. I do therefore, hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the Manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleecker, of New-Rochell, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Weſtcheſter Eſqrs. (perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lands) are appointed commiſſioners, for the partition of the ſaid lands; and that they, the ſaid commiſſioners, will meet on Tueſday the 11th day of January next, at the houſe of James Beſly, at New-Rochell, in the county of Weſtcheſter aforeſaid, to proceed to the partition of the ſaid lands; and all perſons intereſted in the ſaid lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforeſaid, for the purpoſes above mentioned. Given under my hand, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1773 6—18

LEWIS JOHNSTON.

The ALARM.

NUMBER II.

My dear Fellow Citizens,

IT was fully proved to you in my firſt number, that the Eaſt India Company obtained their excluſive privilege of trade to that country, by bribery and corruption. Wonder not then, that power thus obtained, at the expence of the national commerce, ſhould be uſed to the moſt tyrannical and cruel purpoſes. It is ſhocking to humanity to relate the relentleſs barbarity, practiſed by the ſervants of that body, on the helpleſs *Aſiatics*; a barbarity ſcarce equalled even by the moſt brutal ſavages, or *Cortez*, the *Mexican* conqueror.

The difficulty is not in recounting their acts of unheard of inhumanity, but on which of them to fix the publick cenſure. Have not the Engliſh prints, for no ſhort time, been replete with the accuſations of baſe delinquents, againſt each other?

Taught by the monopoly of trade they had wickedly acquired with impunity from their countrymen, they were loſt to all the feelings of humanity, and monopolized the abſolute neceſſaries of life in India, at a time of apprehended ſcarcity.

Thouſands periſhed by this black, ſordid, and cruel avarice. But that did not ſatiſfy their more than inſatiable thirſt for the property of this miſerable People. What the nominal Chriſtians could not extort from theſe wretched mortals, for the wants of their bellies, they determined to torture from them by the pains of their backs. They were ſtripped naked, and ſuſpended to poſts, and in that excrutiating condition, maſtiffs and cats, ſuſpended by their tails, were applied to the backs of the miſerable victims, until they gave ſuch ſums to theſe more than cruel tyrants, as they were pleaſed to exact.

This, and more than this, has been cha-

[illegible] upon them in the face of the ſun, in the London papers, where they might, *if innocent*, exculpate themſelves. Have they done that? No. Or have the directors, for their own, and the national honour, brought them to a publick trial, or diſplaced them? No. Can the directors then be innocent of this matchleſs extortion, and cruelty? No. Can the numerous millions collected in India, by thoſe rapacious and cruel Servants, be juſtly accounted for to the company, and their affairs be as they are repreſented? No. Can the directors be unintereſted in the plunder, and the firſt keep the wages of iniquity, and their places? No. Turn your eyes now to London. Do not many of the ſpeakers in the court of directors publickly charge many of the members with colluſion, with the contracting Carpenters for ſhipping, paying for more tonage than the ſhips meaſure, and hiring more than are neceſſary? Yes. Do they not charge them with numerous frauds, to the ruin of the widows and fatherleſs intereſted in the company's ſtock? Yes. Turn your eyes now to the trade of England. Would it be the intereſt of that nation, that one man ſhould have the excluſive trade of it? No. Neither can it be the intereſt of the nation, that the India trade ſhould be in few hands; unleſs in the caſes excepted in my firſt number.* Nor let it be ſaid that the company pays an equivalent to the nation in duties. This is an error only of a pettifogger in trade, whoſe theory is as confined as his practice. For let it be remembered, that no ſet of men, will long purſue a trade in which they do not find their account. And the company have found their account in that commerce, or they would not have continued it.

As they have continued it, the people have ultimately paid the duty; for it is a known axiom, that the conſumer, in general, pays the duty. Had the trade then been more diffuſed, there would not have been ſuch matchleſs abuſes; and the people would in this caſe, have been more able to pay a tax, equal, nay ſuperior to the duties paid by them; becauſe as there would have been more œconomy, there would have been more to give the publick.

Equally futile is it to aſſert, that an excluſive permanent privilege, and incorporation, was neceſſary (other than has been granted) to enable the company to defray the expence of the trade; becauſe every man of obſervation knows, that the larger and more extenſive the concern of any company is the more ſervants; and conſequently the the more abuſe. For ſuch a concern falls under the common adage, that what is every body's buſineſs, is nobody's buſineſs; and therefore, the deſigning, fleece the ſtock. But very different would it be with co partners in a few ſhips. They would have ſuch a concern, that the principals might eaſily ſuperintend the principal tranſactions, and therefore, co partners would have carried on that commerce with more advantage to themſelves, to the nation, and to its honour, than the former. Turn your eyes now to the conſtitution. When the Harpy ſervants of the company, had by unprovoked wars, rapine, and unparelleled cruelty, eaſier to be conceived than deſcribed, accumulated wealth that would enable them to vie with the nobility; they returned to their native country. Accuſtomed to figure in the Indies with the ſpoils of their neighbours; dethroning one Prince, and ſetting up another; they ill brooked their ſinking into the ſtate of private citizens, in the land of their fathers. A publick character was therefore neceſſary, and ſought for to raiſe them out of their obſcurity. They could eaſily part with what coſt them no labour; the boroughs were purchaſed by the founders of the company; and the ſervant's guineas were as powerful as their maſter's. The firſt, contended with the nobility, in the purchaſe, and vied with many of them in equipage, and all manner of extravagance. The laſt, chagrined at the ſplendor of theſe once obſcure commoners, whoſe anceſtors were unknown among the gentry, were ſtimulated to endeavour, to be as ſuperiour to them in point of figure, as they were in rank. In this conteſt, both became neceſſitous, their imaginary wants continually increaſed with the ſtruggle; their neceſſity made them minions to the court. The Boroughs, purchaſed by both, were ſold to the ambition of miniſters. By this ſale, the independency of both houſes of parliament was ſacraficed to the neceſſity of both. And thus the conſtitution, purchaſed by the ſtern virtue of their anceſtors, was converted to a Syſtem of corruption. Their neceſſity was ſupplied out of the publick money, by penſions, or otherwiſe.

This ſupply impoveriſhed the nation. The poverty of the nation, by theſe corrupt means, forced venal miniſters to be regardleſs of the ways and means to ſupport their creatures. To ſupport theſe creatures, the ſtamp and revenue acts originated; acts pregnant with chains, and the loſs of all that's dear to theſe colonies. Will you my countrymen ſuffer theſe miſcreants, who ruined the conſtitution at home, to rivet the chains their wickedneſs has, by the matchleſs means recounted, forged for you? Now the Miniſter, hitherto unable, either by his cajoling art, or the thunders of the parliament, to execute the project of ſubjugating this country to his lawleſs rule; the purchace of the *Company's* iniquities, *Tea*, muſt be ſent to the colonies, the profit of which, is to ſupport the tyranny of the *laſt* in the eaſt, enſlave the weſt, and prepare us fit victims for the exerciſe of that horrid inhumanity, they have in ſuch dread abundance, and with more than ſavage cruelty, practiſed, in the face of the ſun, on the helpleſs Aſiaticks.

New York, October 21, 1773. } HAMPDEN.

To the Commiſſioners, appointed by the Eaſt India Company, for the Sale of Tea, in America.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have lately been addreſſed by a very able and judicious writer (under the ſignature of Scævola) upon the diſagreeable ſubject of your nomination, as Commiſſioners, for the ſale of tea, charged with a duty, payable upon importation, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America: Which tea, is intended to be ſhipped to this country, by the Eaſt-India Company, under the ſanction and auſpices of the Britiſh government. In that addreſs, he has clearly pointed out, in the moſt ſtriking and maſterly manner, the fatal and pernicious conſequences that will naturally reſult, from your acting in conformity to ſuch appointment; that the execution of your office will have a worſe tendency, and will operate more powerfully againſt the freedom of America, than that of the late odious, and deteſtable Stamp Maſters; as its miſchievous effects will be more ſenſibly felt, and more extenſive: And, that you will thereby moſt certainly become the baſe and cruel inſtruments of enſlaving your country, and introducing of tyranny and oppreſſion. For, as he juſtly obſerves, if the Eaſt India Company can, once eſtabliſh a monopoly in this country, in the article of tea, they may do it with equal facility, in every other article of their trade; on which, government would not fail, to lay a duty for the ſame hateful and pernicious purpoſe. And, I dare aver, that the Company's baneful example, would ſoon be followed, by all the great manufacturing houſes in England: So that they could not fail to engroſs, in a little time, the whole trade of this great and extenſive continent: By which means, the greateſt part of the landed property in America, would, in time, be transferred to Great Britain; and our poſterity ſubjected to a ſtate of vaſſalage, or at beſt, become the mere tenants at will, of a ſet of ſanguinary, rapacious, and cruel Taſk Maſters

But, as Scævola (perhaps from a principle of tenderneſs to you) has forbore, to point out, in ſo ſtrong a manner, as the nature and urgency of your caſe requires, the great and emminent danger to which you will inevitably expoſe yourſelves, ſhould you, by ſuch a prepoſterous ſtep, render yourſelves obnoxious to the juſt reſentment, of an injured, and oppreſſed people; and leſt you might (from a principle of pride, or other ſiniſter motive) diſregard his timely and kind admonition; I have taken the liberty, to point out to you in a more explicit manner, the extremely hazardous nature of your ſituation; and to warn you of the impending danger, in order, that you may ſecure yourſelves in time, from the gathering ſtorm, before it burſts upon your devoted heads, and overwhelms you with a ſudden, dreadful, and ſure deſtruction.

You will, doubtleſs, have every aſſurance from your employers, and the Miniſtry, that you may make the dreadful experiment with the greateſt ſafety to yourſelves; and that you will not fail to be protected, and ſupported by government; as a means to lull your fears, and embolden you to proceed in the execution of your odious and deteſtable office: And it is poſſible, that ſuch aſſurances, may induce ſome of you to ſpurn at the threatening danger; yet, you will be greatly wanting to yourſelves, if you do not calmly and diſpaſionately conſider the great riſque, which you will manifeſtly run, by engaging in ſo diſagreeble, ſo hazardous a buſineſs, and perſiſting to put the ſame in execution: And you will likewiſe, do well to conſider, at the ſame time, how inadequate the pecuniary emoluments, which may ariſe thereon, will be, when compared with the loſs of your countrymens affections; and the many difficulties, and dangers, with which it will moſt aſſuredly, moſt certainly be attended.

For, though you ſhould be guarded by Myriads of troops, and ſurrounded with the ſtrongeſt and moſt impregnable fortifications, which the art, and ingenuity of man, can poſſibly invent; yet, will not all this, render you invulnerable; nor in the leaſt ſecure you from the juſt reſentment, of your injured and incenſed country. It will be impoſſible to ſhield, or ſcreen yourſelves, from the many darts that will inceſſantly be levelled againſt your perſons. You cannot readily become your own cooks, butchers, butlers, nor bakers: You will therefore be liable to be ſuddenly, and unexpectedly taken off, in the midſt of your confidence and ſuppoſed ſecurity, by thoſe whom you may chance to confide in, and employ — Nay, thoſe very guards, in which you may probably place your greateſt truſt and ſecurity, may, ſome time or other, become the ſure and ready inſtruments of your deſtruction. For, the ſame thirſt of gain which had ſeduced you to betray your country, may influence them to pay you in your own coin, with accumulated intereſt. A thouſand avenues to death, would be perpetually open to receive and ſwallow you; and ten thouſand uplifted ſhafts, ready to ſtrike the fatal ſtroke, whenever a favourable opportunity offers for the purpoſe. For it would be ſtrange, and aſtoniſhing indeed! in a country like this, where every man has taſted, and fully enjoys the delectable ſweets of liberty; if no Brutus, nor Caſſius, could be found, who would ſpurn at danger, and think it a laudable and meritorious act, to ſheath their daggers in the hearts of ſuch baſe, ſuch abandoned and infamous Parricides; who ſhould be ſo loſt to virtue, and humanity, as to preſume, impiouſly to violate, and trample upon thoſe ſacred and invaluable rights, which our brave and virtuous Anceſtors, freely waded through ſeas of blood to obtain; and which they religiouſly made a point of tranſmitting to us, perfect and inviolate.

But, ſhould you (contrary to the hopes, and expectations of your American brethren) be ſo loſt to patriotiſm, and a regard for the liberties of your country, as raſhly to perſiſt in the deſign of executing your hateful office; you will doubtleſs, be chargeable, and accountable, for all the confuſion, and bloodſhed, which it may occaſion. For you may take it for granted, that the execrable meaſures will never take place, without a moſt violent ſtruggle;—A ſtruggle in which, let who will get the advantage, you, who have been pitched upon (by thoſe political Engineers) as their laſt reſource, their forlorn hope, for this deſperate and fiery trial, will not fail to be marked out, for vengeance; and muſt ſooner or later, fall unpitied, unlamented victims, juſtly to expiate the black, the horrid crime, which your boundleſs, and inſatiable avarice, had urged you to perpetrate (contrary to the dictates of reaſon, religion, and the powerful voice of nature) againſt offended Heaven, and your country.

On the contrary, ſhould your ſucceſs be equal to the moſt ſanguine expectations of your employers, ſhort, very ſhort, will be your cauſe of triumph. For, though you may now be ſo infatuated as to be deluded, and blindly hurried away, by the alluring proſpect of an annual and permanent income, ariſing from your office; it is very evident, that the inſidious deſign of appointing Americans, to execute the infernal agency, is no more than a political manœuvre by way of gilding the fatal pill, that ſo, it may be eaſier ſwallowed: And you may aſſure yourſelves, that, not one of you would be permitted, long to enjoy the fruits of your infamous treaſon. For Treaſon, it will ſurely be (and of the deepeſt dye) againſt the conſtitution of your country. No, depend upon it, there are too many hungry Sycophants, and Court dependents, to be provided for, who would ſoon, very ſoon be appointed, to ſupplant you in your reſpective offices, when once you had broken the ice, and the deteſtable meaſures had taken place.

Let me therefore adviſe you, to reflect, ſeriouſly, reflect in time, to what a deplorable and helpleſs ſituation, you will then be reduced, even ſhould you eſcape with impunity; to what aſſylum would you fly?—Where would you hide your guilty heads? Deſerted by your moſt intimate friends and acquaintances; your lives would become a moſt intolerable burden: You would be hated and deſpiſed, by thoſe very wretches, to whoſe arbitrary and ambitious views, you had rendered yourſelves ſubſervient, and who had made uſe of you as pliant tools, to effect their atrociouſly wicked, and diabolical purpoſes: And you would be goaded, inceſſantly goaded, by the poignant, and mortifying reflection, that you had baſely violated, and wantonly trampled upon the rights and liberties, of your unhappy, and bleeding country, without being permitted to enjoy the wages of your iniquity. Add to all this, that your hated, and deteſted names, would juſtly be execrated by millions, yet unborn, and handed down to poſterity with infamy and diſgrace.

By the officiouſneſs of your friends, in England, you are now placed, upon a moſt dreadful and dangerous precipice; every ſtep of which, is ſtrongly marked with characters of Blood; and will lead you on to infallible, to certain perdition. If you advance, perhaps, but one ſtep, in this dark, this diſmal road, you may be irrecoverably loſt. Do not heſitate, do not deliberate then, what courſe to purſue, till you have kindled a flame of reſentment againſt you, which, nothing but your blood may be able to extinguiſh. For be aſſured, there are Enthuſiaſts in the cauſe of liberty, as well as in religion, who will readily brave every danger, to ſecure their native country, from the iron rod of tyranny, and oppreſſion.—Retreat then, let me conjure you to retreat in time from this truly alarming and perilous ſituation, while it is yet in your power to do it with ſafety, and honour; and do not wait till you are compelled to make a virtue of neceſſity. Eaſe the anxious and diſtreſſed minds of your American Brethren, by an immediate declaration, that you are poſitively determined, never to accept of the infamous and deteſtable appointment. By ſuch virtuous and diſintereſted conduct, you will endear yourſelves to your countrymen: Your memory will be embalmed and ever had in grateful remembrance: And your names will be enrolled in the liſts of fame, and tranſmitted to the lateſt poſterity, with veneration and eſteem.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

Late Advices by Captain DEAN.

VENICE, Auguſt 4.

THE action between the Turks and Ruſſians, at Sileſtria, was very bloody. The Turks, after the firſt attack, in which they had the advantage, left their Intrenchments and retired into the town, which, with the cannon they [illegible] their camp, the Ruſſians battered, till the arrival of 20 000 more Turks; who were beaten back on 4 different attacks; but on the 5th, put the Ruſſians into diſorder; and it is ſaid, had 10,000 killed on the ſpot. They retired towards the Danube, leaving behind, their baggage, camp, and 36 pieces of cannon. [*Query, which of them was it that retired.*]

Legborn, Auguſt 2. The report of the Ruſſian army being defeated by the Turks, and 15,000 of them being taken priſoners, on the other ſide of the Danube, which has appeared in moſt of the public papers, is entirely falſe, and probably took its riſe from a report ſpread at Conſtantinople to appeaſe the people there, of which we have an account in a letter from Conſtantinople, ſent by the Grand Bailiff of Venice, dated July 3d, which is as follows: "The unſucceſsful operations of the [illegible] troops, and the advantages gained by the Ruſſians having been made known, and [illegible] by the Turks publiſhed by the Divan, occaſioned great murmuring amongſt the people, and the Sultan being ſuddenly taken ill, the people aſſembled in a tumultuous manner in all parts of the city, imagining that ſome more bad news from the army was the occaſion of this diſorder, and an inſurrection was greatly dreaded. To prevent which, and to appeaſe the multitude, the Divan ordered the young Prince Repnin, who is priſoner, to be conveyed through the principal ſtreets to the Three Towers, and declared that the Ruſſians were totally routed, a great number killed, and 15,000 taken priſoners. This pacified the mob in ſome ſtreets, but in others they grew more outragious, and cried out, "The Ottoman Empire is at end! Fifteen thouſand Ruſſians would have been able to deſtroy the whole Turkiſh army! It is a lie!" Thus they continued in a riotous manner till ſoldiers were ſent to diſperſe them." So far it is from being true that the Turks have defeated the Ruſſians, that they have been defeated four times by them this campaign, and the Ruſſians have gained conſiderable advantages beſides, and only received a check at Sileſtria, where they loſt 2000 men, but the Turks loſt double that number.

LONDON, Auguſt 23.

IT is reported that General Paoli has very recently refuſed the moſt flattering offers from the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Auguſt 24. A correſpondent obſerves, that ſhould the Duke of Richmond go over and reſide in North America, as has lately been ſuggeſted, he would ſoon be the moſt conſiderable Subject that ever lived in any country, and ſtand a very good chance for being an E—— in a few Years.

Auguſt 25. Nothing can more evidently prove the ill conduct or miſmanagement of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, than their becoming exporters of tea to America; a paltry tranſaction, unworthy of one of the greateſt aſſociated bodies in Europe. *How are the mighty fallen!*

Auguſt 26. The Miniſtry are much embarraſſed at this time, how to take an active part in the troubles on the continent, without riſking a war with ſome of the parties, as the keeping their faith with the Courts of Verſailles, Vienna, Peterſburgh, Berlin, and the Porte, ſeems a matter of much concern, in our preſent ſituation.

Orders are given from the War-Office, for three regiments of foot, to hold themſelves in readineſs, to embark on the firſt notice, for New-England.

The known worthineſs of the Earl of Dartmouth, gives hopes, the difference, between the mother country and the colonies, will be amicably adjuſted.

The whole revenue of the civil officers that are to go out to India, together with that of their ſeveral dependants, have been calculated by an Eaſt India proprietor, generally well informed, and they appear to amount to no leſs a ſum than 200,000l. per annum.

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* *The advocates for the Monopoly of commerce, will ſee the ill effects of their principle in the foreign trade of Spain, which is wholly in the hands of a few—The ruin of the nation. So far, therefore, as the trade of England is monopolized, ſo far it is prejudicial to the kingdom.*

Charles-Town, (S. Carolina) Auguſt 20.

The brig Elliot is arrived from Ireland, with 200 paſſengers, intending to ſettle in this province.

Hezekiah Collins, who murdered the Indian and for taking whom, Gen. Haldimand offered a reward of one hundred pounds ſterling, was apprehended, but has made his eſcape.

September 12. About the beginning of July, a Spaniſh guarda coſta, having a number of guns and 150 men, took on the coaſt of Porto Rica, 15 ſail of trading veſſels

September 17. The Upper Houſe of Aſſembly having committed, during their pleaſure, Mr. Thomas Powel, for printing without their leave in his paper, a proteſt of two of their members, Mr. Lowndes, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives and Mr. Powel another member, diſcharged him by virtue of the Habeas Corpus Act, (adopted here by act of Aſſembly) On this act of the Upper Houſe, the Lower Houſe preſented an addreſs to the Governor, acquainting him that they had ſent inſtructions to their Agent in England to make a repreſentation of the matter to his Majeſty, and implore him to remove from his Council, with marks of his diſpleaſure, the men who had thus oppreſſed and violated the rights of his ſubjects,—and that till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known, he (the Governor) would ſuſpend them, and appoint others in their ſtead.

The Governor anſwered, that the matter was of too much conſequence for him to comply with their requeſt, but they might depend his Majeſty would ſpeedily ſignify his pleaſure.

The upper Houſe alſo preſented another addreſs to the Governor, complaining of the conduct of the lower Houſe, which releaſed the priſoner upon the principle that the upper Houſe, as ſuch, had no authority nor exiſtence,—They therefore prayed the Governor to tranſmit their addreſs to his Majeſty and the ſeveral papers relating to the affair, to the Earl of Dartmouth. The Governor promiſed to do as they deſired.

Sept. 21. The ſhip Kingſton, Captain Sime, who ſailed from this port the 2d inſt. for Jamaica, with 315 barrels of rice, was entirely loſt on Heneago, the people were ſaved.

Auguſt 27. Yeſterday arrived from Londonderry, the ſhip Walworth, Captain M'Cauſlan, with near 300 paſſengers. He ſpoke July 27. Lat. 41 Long. 56, with the brig Betſy, from Rhode-Iſland; and on the 12 Auguſt, Lat. 33 Long. 67½, with the ſhip Sincere Friend, Capt. King, from Grenada for Piſcataway.

NEW YORK, October 21.

ON Tueſday arrived in ſeven Weeks and three Days from London, the Snow Sir William Johnſton, Captain Dean, who on the Paſſage, October 9, Lat. 55, Long. 37, 48, met with a ſudden and violent Gale of Wind, or Hurricane, which carried away the Fore Yard, Mainſail, both Topſails, Tryſail and Fore Stayſail. The 13th, Lat. 62, Long. 37, 27, ſpoke a Brig from Boſton, bound to Africa.

Laſt Thurſday Evening, the 14th Inſt. departed this Life, greatly lamented, Mrs. Mary Marſton, the amiable Conſort of Mr. Nathaniel Marſton, an eminent Merchant, of this City, in the 68th Year of her Age.

Her Remains were interred in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard, on Sunday Evening, the 17th Inſtant.

Laſt Friday Morning, departed this Life, in the 31ſt Year of her Age, Mrs. Dorothy De Lancey, Wife of Mr. John Delancey, of this City, Merchant, a Lady of a moſt amiable Character; —— an irreparable Loſs to her Family: Her Remains were interred Yeſterday Evening, in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church.

Capt. Samuel Kemble, late Commander of the [illegible] Lady Gage, is appointed, by his Majeſty, Naval Officer of this Port, in the Room of Charles Williams, Eſq; deceaſed.

Private Letters from London, mention the Defeat of the Ruſſians, by the Turks. But, Accounts are ſo various, we know not what to depend upon.

Monday laſt, the Ship Pearl, Capt. Richard Tucker, arrived here in 6 Weeks and 6 Days from Glaſgow, with 280 Paſſengers, many of whom, appear to be genteel People, of conſiderable Property. On the Paſſage, about 25 Children died of the Small-Pox.

[*The following Addreſs would have appeared in the Papers of Monday laſt, had it not been, that through Forgetfulneſs, the Introduction to it was not ſent to the Printer.*]

Laſt Friday [illegible] about Town [illegible] a Meeting of the [illegible] and agree upon a proper Manner of ſignifying their Thanks to the Captains of the London Ships belonging to this Port, and the Merchants to whom they were addreſſed, for their patriotick Conduct, in refuſing to take from the Eaſt India Company on Freight, a Quantity of Tea, on which a Duty, laid by the Britiſh Parliament, was made payable in America, on Importation. Notwithſtanding the Shortneſs of the Notice, moſt of the Merchants, and many other Inhabitants, met at the Time and Place appointed, when the following Addreſs was drawn up, read, and unanimouſly approved by the Company preſent:

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR prudent Conduct in refuſing the Freight of the Eaſt India Company's Tea, juſtly merits the Approbation and Applauſe of every well wiſher to the Liberties of this or any other Country.

The inſidious Purpoſe of levying the Duty in America, and taking [illegible] England, is equally [illegible] being nothing leſs than [illegible] Precedent of [illegible] America. But it is a Happineſs to the Inhabitants of this Colony, and we truſt to every other on this extenſive Continent, that STAMP OFFICERS, *and* TEA COMMISSIONERS, *will ever be held in equal Eſtimation.*

The Tribute therefore of our moſt grateful Thanks, is moſt juſtly due, and is now hereby moſt heartily rendered to the truly patriotick Merchants and Maſters of Veſſels in London, who, by their virtuous Example, contributed ſo eminently to diſcountenance a Meaſure which ought to be oppoſed by all good Men, as contrary to every Principle of Britiſh *Liberty, and therefore cannot but incur the juſt Indignation, and Reſentment of the much injured Americans.*

The Philadelphia Papers of this Week, contain particular Accounts of the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of that City, in order to prevent the Importation of Tea Subject to a Duty laid by the Britiſh Parliament, payable in America. Theſe Accounts (which we have not room to inſert) mention, that in Conſequence of Notice given, the Inhabitants on Saturday laſt, aſſembled at the State-Houſe, where they agreed upon ſeveral Reſolutions, declaratory of their Rights, and to prevent the threatned Violation of them by the importation of Tea. They deny the Parliament's Right to tax the Americans, and reſolve that the Duty upon Tea, is ſuch an illegal Tax, tending to render Aſſemblies uſeleſs, and introduce arbitrary Power, and Slavery; that a determined Oppoſition to ſuch Claims and Meaſures, is abſolutely neceſſary, and a Duty every American Freeman owes to his Country and Poſterity,—That whoever ſhall directly or indirectly countenance the Attempt, or aid or abet the unloading, receiving, or vending the ſaid Tea, while it remains ſubject to a Duty laid in England, is an Enemy to his Country, and that a Committee be immediately choſen to wait upon the Gentlemen reported to be appointed Commiſſioners, and requeſt them immediately to reſign their Appointment; and a Committee was accordingly choſen.

Several Writers in the Boſton Papers of the 14th Inſtant, expreſs the ſame Sentiments of the Tea expected from London, as the People of New York and Philadelphia, whoſe Conduct they highly approve, and ſtrongly urge their Countrymen to imitate. The Maſters of all their London Veſſels too, they expect, like thoſe of New-York and Philadelphia, will refuſe to bring any Tea to America while the Duty remains.

[☞ *The Verſes on the Death of a Lady, came to Hand too late for this Paper.*]

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Havannah, J. Hamilton, St. Andero. Cornelia, P. M'Davitt, Bilboa. Sloop Suſanna, W. Hartſhorn, Newfoundland. Snow James and Henry, J. Moore, Larne. Sir William Johnſton, G. Dean, London. Sloop Francis, J. Seymour, and Liberty, W. Cannon, Coracoa. Charles-Town, W. Whetten, So. Carolina. Ship Pearl, Richard Tucker, Greenock.

To prevent the great and unneceſſary Expence beſtowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiſer, undertakes to clean them at 2s. each, glaſſes 2s. ſome 6d. beſt mainſprings; enamelled dial plates, fitted complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain ſilver, and metal caſes, beautifully gilt and covered with ſhagreen, &c. ſome very low priced: Alſo a neat dial.

☞ Watches juſtly valued, for thoſe who are about to buy, or ſwop elſewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London manufacturer here—At the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC

VENDUE,

By JACOB De COSTA, on the 29th Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, in Fair-Street, near the Moravian Meeting Houſe; or, at any Time before at private Sale, at his Houſe in Battoe-Street; A Complete Negro Wench, a good Cook, and a good Waſher; underſtands all Sorts of Houſehold Work: ſhe [illegible] Country or City; and is ſold for no Fault. 7—10

Neſbit Dean,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiſer (reſiding in the old Coffee-Houſe, oppoſite the New— New-York) to exceed in fineneſs, cut, colour, and cock; And by a method peculiar to himſelf, to turn rain, and prevent the ſweat of the head damaging the crown; [illegible] 7—

The Drawing of the

Hackinſack Lottery,

WHICH was propoſed to be on the 4th Inſtant (as mentioned in the laſt page of this paper) is, on account of the illneſs of one of the managers, and, becauſe a few of the tickets are yet unſold, neceſſarily poſtponed, till the third Tueſday in November next, when it is expected, certainly to be drawn. 7—

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK STREET,

Oppoſite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;

Has for SALE,

A General and complete aſſortment, of new faſhioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c. He likewiſe manufactures, and ſells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very uſeful for travelling, and ſleighing.—He alſo trims Ladies robes, and riding-dreſſes, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waiſtcoats, &c.—He has alſo to ſell, a parcel of ground ſquirrel muffs and tippets; and the very beſt black martin and martin throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the higheſt price for waterwitches, ground ſquirrel, mole, and white weaſel ſkins. 7—

New York, October 21, 1773.

An Engliſh School.

THE Subſcriber having taken the Store, formerly occupied by Mr. John Reade, in King Street, between Mr. Gabriel Ludlow's and Mr. Henry Kip's; purpoſes to open an Engliſh School, for the Tuition of Youth of both Sexes, on the firſt of November next, when a further Account of the Plan will be given by

7— H. Hughes.

New York, October 20, 1773.

Nullum munus Reipublicæ, afferre majus meliuſve poſſumus, quam ſi doceamus atque erudiamus juventutem. CICERO.

If a Youth, deſigned for Trade, be to ſtudy any Language, it ought to be that of his own Country, *that he may underſtand the Language, which he has conſtant Uſe of, with the utmoſt Accuracy.* LOCKE.

A Grammatical Study of our own Language, makes no part of the ordinary Method of Inſtruction, which we paſs through in our Childhood; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterwards; and yet the Want of it will not be effectually ſupplied, by any Advantages whatſoever.

DR. LOWTH.

THE Importance of an *Engliſh Education*, is now very well underſtood, and the Facility of attaining it, independent of other Studies, very obvious. Heretofore it was thought, a competent Knowledge of the *Engliſh* could not be acquired, without ſome previous Acquaintance with the *Latin* Tongue; which therefore, became the only Vehicle of grammatical Inſtruction. This Error aroſe from a too partial Fondneſs for that Language, in which, formerly, the Service of the Church, the Tranſlation of the Bible, and moſt other Books, were printed.

The Falſity of the Maxim will be clearly ſeen, if we conſider, that the Elements of Grammar are the ſame in all Languages; that moſt differ in ſome particular Modes, and require diſtinct Rules, and Obſervations; and that the Grammars of the *Latin* Tongue are chiefly employed to teach the various Terminations of the Flexions, Modes, Formations, and Words of that Language; a Matter the *Engliſh* is no Ways concerned in.

Men, however, too often make a Sacrifice of their Underſtandings at the Shrine of ancient Cuſtom. Thus the practice of ſending Youths to learn *Engliſh* at a *Latin* School, continued without any Enquiries about the Propriety of it, till Mr. LOCKE ventured to cenſure the Conduct of a "Father, who ſhould waſte his own Money, and his Son's Time in ſetting him to learn the *Roman Language*, when, at the ſame Time he deſigns him for a Trade, wherein he, having no Uſe for *Latin*, fails not to forget that little which he brought from School, and which, 'tis ten to one he abhors for the ill Treatment it procured him."

Yet farther, the firſt Grammarian of the preſent Age, hath clearly pointed out the Uſefulneſs of teaching Children the common principles of Grammar, in their native Tongue, to facilitate the Acquiſition of other Languages, whether ancient or modern. "*Univerſal Grammar, ſays he, cannot be taught abſtractedly. It muſt be done with Reference to ſome Language already known; in which the Terms are to be explained, and the Rules exemplified. The Learner is ſuppoſed to be unacquainted with all but his native Tongue. And in what other, conſiſtently with Reaſon and common Senſe, can you go about to explain it to him? When he has a competent Knowledge of the main Principles of Grammar, exemplified in his own; he will then apply himſelf with great Advantage to the Study of any other Language. If Children were firſt taught the common Principles of Grammar, by ſome ſhort and clear Syſtem of* Engliſh Grammar; *which happily by its Simplicity, and Facility, is, perhaps, fitter than any other for ſuch a Purpoſe; they would have ſome Notion of what they were going about, when they ſhould enter into the Latin Grammar; and would hardly be engaged ſo many Years, as they now are, in that moſt irkſome and difficult Part of Literature, with ſo much Labour of the Memory, and with ſo little Aſſiſtance of the Underſtanding.*"

After the very accurate Productions of the learned Dr. LOWTH, and many other Grammarians, it cannot be ſaid, that we have no Syſtem of Grammar in our own Language, proper for the Initiation of Youth in that Science. And, whether we conſider an intimate Acquaintance with the Proprieties and Beauties of our own Language, as uſeful to the Student; or as neceſſary and ornamental to the Man of Buſineſs, we ſhall plainly perceive the Utility of *a mere Engliſh School, founded on Grammatical Principles.*

Theſe Conſiderations, and the Encouragement of my Friends, induce me to offer for your Approbation the following

PLAN OF

An Engliſh Grammar School,

which was opened the *firſt* of *September.*

In the loweſt Claſs, are arranged the Children who have been but imperfectly taught to read; with whom the utmoſt Care ſhall be taken, to correct all ill Habits in reading, and to form a juſt Pronunciation.

In the next Claſs, the Scholar ſhall be initiated in *grammatical Inſtitutes*; and theſe ſtrongly fixed on the Mind by frequent *Parſings* of the moſt approved Leſſons.

The Third, will introduce the Scholar to an Acquaintance with the *Syntax* and *Ellipſis*; each of which ſhall be inculcated in a Courſe of reading, ſuch Books as may engage the young Attention, and have a moral Tendency, as

Æſop's Fables,
The Moral Miſcellany,
The Britiſh Plutarch,
Gay's Fables,
Beautie of Hiſtory: Or Pictures of Virtue and Vice.

In this Claſs, the Scholar will be frequently exerciſed in the Declenſion of irregular and defective Verbs: And the exerciſes of Parſing will be continued.

The Fourth Claſs, will be formed out of thoſe Scholars who being moſt perfect in their grammatical Exerciſes, are ready to be inſtructed in a proper and elegant Method of reading PROSE.

The Books uſed in this Courſe, will be chiefly,

Hiſtory of the World
Hiſtory of England,
Introduction to Polite Learning,
Seneca's Morals,
Antient Hiſtory,
Hiſtory of America,
Derham's Phyſico, and Aſtro Theology
Oeconomy of Human Life.

In the Fifth Claſs, the Scholar ſhall be initiated in the Proprieties and Beauties of reading POETRY, exemplified in the Works of THOMPSON, GRAY, YOUNG, POPE, and MILTON.

The Scholars of the fourth and fifth Claſſes, will be occaſionally inſtructed in the *Art of familiar Letter Writing.*

I ſhall likewiſe endeavour to inſtruct thoſe who require it, in *Writing* and the *Elements of Arithmetic*, till an Aſſiſtant can be procured for thoſe Branches, which ſhall be done as ſoon as may be.

RULES.

To preſerve the utmoſt Decorum among the Scholars, *proper Rules* for the Conduct of each, during the Hours of teaching, ſhall be put up in the School Room.

On the Model of Mr LOCKE, *a new Mode of Reprehenſion* for Irregularities, and a loitering Study, will be adopted. The ſeveral Methods at preſent taken in moſt Schools, to puniſh Children for their Faults are diſagreeable; and oftener attended with bad than good Conſequences. It ſhall be my Care, rather to reaſon or ſhame them out of their Faults, by affectionate Arguments with them; or, *in the Extremity* a public Diſgrace among their Fellows.

TERMS.

That I may do Juſtice to each, I do not intend to take more than *Thirty* Scholars at a *Piſtole* Quarter.

Half a Piſtole at Entrance; and *Half a Piſtole* more towards a Fund for providing Books for the Uſe of the School.

The Indulgence of the Public to this Plan, ſhall meet the utmoſt Care and Diligence on the Part of

Its devoted Servant,

7— THOMAS BYERLEY.

POET's CORNER.

However ſweet—however fair,
Pleaſures of ſenſe—all fleeting are.

STRUCTURES, rais'd by morning dreams,
Sands, that trip the fleeting ſtreams,
Down, that anchors on the air,
Clouds, that paint their changes there,
Seas, that ſmoothly dimpling lie,
While the ſtorm impends on high,
Shewing in an obvious glaſs,
Joys, that in poſſeſſion paſs;
Tranſient, fickle, light, and gay,
Flattering only to betray;
What, alas! can life contain,
Life! like all its circles—vain.
Will the ſtork, intending reſt,
On the billows—build her neſt?
Will the bee, demand his ſtore
From the bleak and bladeleſs ſhore?
Man, alone, intent to ſtray,
Ever turns from Wiſdom's way,
Lays up wealth in foreign land,
Sows the ſea, and plows the ſand.
Soon the elemental maſs,
Soon the incumb'ring world ſhall paſs,
Form be wrapt in waſting fire,
Time be ſpent, and life expire.
Then, ye boaſted works of men,
Where is your Aſylum then?
Sons of pleaſure—Sons of care—
Tell me mortals—tell me where?
Gone, like traces on the deep,
Like a Scepter graſp'd in ſleep;
Dews, exhal'd from morning glades,
Melting ſnows, and gliding ſhades,
Paſs the world—and what's behind?
Virtue's gold, by fire refin'd;
From an univerſe deprav'd—
From the wreck of nature ſav'd,
Like the life ſupporting grain,
Fruit of patience, and of pain,
On the Swain's autumnal day,
Winnow'd from the chaff, away.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Brig Recovery, Captain Jerrard,

Genuine Lisbon Wine

In Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks, with a few boxes of choice LEMONS; which are to be ſold by

Shaw and Long,

WHO have for ſale, as uſual, on the loweſt terms, a neat and general aſſortment of EARTHEN and GLASS WARE, received in the laſt veſſels from England.

Likewiſe

MADEIRA, Teneriff } wines.
Liſbon wine, Clarret, Porter, Briſtol beer, Arrack, } in Bottles.
Muſcovado, Lump, Single refin'd, Double do. Powder, } Sugars.
Spirits,
Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Hyſon, Common green, Souſhong, Bohea, } Teas.
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Glouceſter cheeſe,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
Beſt flour of muſtard.

With ſundry other articles. 5—8

TO BE SOLD,

BY

GEURT SPT. DE WINT,

In BAYARD STREET;

A PARCEL of choice MUSCOVADO SUGAR; Cotton, and HIDES. 5—8

WANTED,

TO go into the Country, a WET NURSE, who muſt be a healthy young Woman, with a good Breaſt of Milk, who can be well recommended. No other need apply. Inquire of the Printer. 5, 6

T. B. ATWOOD's

Medicinal ſtore, in Bayard-ſtreet, facing the Coenties-market, is freſh ſupplied with a general aſſortment of drugs, and medicines, to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt prices, for caſh or ſhort credit.——Alſo, with ſome of the moſt approved patented medicines from the original warehouſes,———Such as

JAMES's fever powders,
Anderſon's Scotch pills,
Hooper's female pills,
Lockyer's univerſal pills,
Boerhaave's balſam,
Turlington's balſam,
Hill's balſam of honey,
Hill's tincture of valerian,
Bateman's drops,
Daffy's elixir,
Fraunces's female elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
Eſſence of balm of Gilead,
Eſſence of pepper mint,
Jeſuits drops,
Britiſh oil,
Harlem oil,
Stoughton's bitters,
Greenough's tinctures,
Anodyne necklaces and powders, for children teething,
Eau de Luce,
Hungary and lavender,
Roſe and orange flower waters,
Surgeon's inſtruments,
Steel truſſes for ruptures,
Fine tow, hoſpital lint,
ITALIAN MARBLE MORTARS, of all ſizes, for kitchen or ſhop uſe, cheaper than can be imported.

☞ The genuine CAROLINA PINKROOT; RHUBARB, of moſt excellent quality; and very cheap medicine cheſts, with directions adapted to ſea, country, or climate. 99—

Publick Notice Is hereby given, that Gilbert Drake, and Joſeph Sherwood, of the manor of Cortlandt, and Benjamin Clapp of North Caſtle, all of the county of Weſt Cheſter, have, in purſuance of a certain act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of the colony of New York, entitled "an act to prevent frauds in debtors," been duly appointed Truſtees for all the creditors of Paul Thompſon, late of Cortlandt's manor in Weſt Cheſter county ſadler, an abſconding debtor. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Paul Thompſon are therefore hereby required, on or before the 22d of October next, to pay the ſaid Truſtees all ſuch ſum or ſums of money which they owe to the ſaid Paul Thompſon, and deliver to them the ſaid Truſtees all other effects of the ſaid Paul Thompſon, which they may have in their hands, power, or cuſtody; for the receipt of which monies and effects, the ſaid Truſtees will meet at the dwelling houſe of Obadiah Purdy, ſituate on Cortlandt manor aforeſaid, at [illegible] o'clock on the ſaid 22d day of October. Dated the 24th day of September, 1773. 4—7

PURSUANT to two ſeveral acts of the Governor the Council, and the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe lately made and provided, one entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors;" the other entitled, "An act to repeal the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, relating to abſconding and fraudulent debtors." Notice is hereby given, That we Samuel Hallock, Nathaniel Conckling, and Nehemiah Knapp, have been duly appointed Truſtees, for all the creditors of Iſaac Gerow, late of North-Caſtle, in Weſt Cheſter County, an abſconding Debtor: And we do purſuant to the directions of the ſaid acts, hereby require all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Iſaac Gerow, by the firſt day of November next, to pay unto us the ſaid Truſtees, all ſuch ſum and ſums of money, which they owe to him; and alſo to deliver unto us all other effects of the ſaid Iſaac Gerow, which they may have in their hands, power or cuſtody: For the purpoſe of receiving which monies and effects, we the ſaid Truſtees will meet at the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Smith, jun. in North-Caſtle, on Monday the ſaid firſt day of November next, at 12 o'clock.

Dated the 30th day of September, 1773.

SAMUEL HALLOCK,
NATHANIEL CONCKLING, } Truſtees.
NEHEMIAH KNAPP,

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by

HAYMAN LEVY,

IN BAYARD-STREET,

GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice racoons, and a variety of northern deer-ſkins, of the beſt quality. 95—

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all ſorts,
Forreſt cloths,
Caſſimers,
Sagathies,
German ſerge,
Bearſkins,
Dyed duffles,
Striped duffles,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Ratteens,
Penniſtons,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Emboſs'd ſerge,
Drab fearnothing,
White lincey,
Strouds,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.
WRITING PAPER,
Men's and women's gloves.
Pewter of all ſorts.
PAINT, and paint bruſhes.
Silk handkerchiefs, ſtockings and gloves,
Sewing ſilk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and camblets,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, damaſks, and camblets,
Checks of all ſorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fuſtians, drawboys,
Marſeilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hoſiery of all ſorts.
HOSE's SHOES in ſmall trunks.
A VARIETY OF India Goods, viz.
Taffeties, Perſians,
Damaſks, luteſtrings,
Paduſoys, ſattins,
Amozeens, modes and peelongs.
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muſlins of various ſorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattilas royal,
Piſtol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Felt and caſtor hats.
GUN POWDER in half barrels and quarter caſks. 3—

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Mrs. COLE,

From LONDON, WORKER IN

TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERY,

HAS taken apartments at Mr. Matthew Erneſt's, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. Andrew Hamerſly's, near Coenties Market; where ſhe works in TAMBOUR ladies robes, ruffles, muffs, tippets, work bags, quadrille baſkets, Gentlemen's waiſtcoats, knee garters, ſword knots, &c. Any LADIES and GENTLEMEN who favour her with their commands, may depend upon her beſt endeavours to pleaſe, particularly in propriety of ſhading and elegance of deſign.

N. B. She teaches LADIES the TAMBOUR WORK expeditiouſly, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. 1, 4

TO BE SOLD,

At public VENDUE,

ON the 29th Day of October, at 10 o' Clock in the Morning, on the Premiſes; A Houſe and Lot of Ground in Fair-Street, near, the Moravian Meeting, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Robinſon, School-Maſter; the Lot is 25 Feet broad, and 100 Feet long. 4—7

JACOB WILKINS,

At the Sign of the gold And-Iron and Candleſtick, oppoſite Mr. VAN VLECK,S, Merchant, near the Old Slip Market, New-York:

HAS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of Braſs and Iron And Irons, of the neweſt patterns, and of different ſorts and ſizes, and a few dozen of tongs and ſhovels, and fenders to ſuit the and-irons.

The ſubſcriber makes mill braſſes, and pump chambers; alſo branding irons, and ſundry ſorts of braſs work, &c.

N. B. Alſo, has for ſale, a quantity of earthen ware, ſuch as gilt cream coloured ware, enamelled do. black gilt do. black ſilvered do. baking diſhes, pudding do. milkpans, and all ſorts of coarſe ware. Alſo lamp oil by the gallon, of the beſt ſort. The above will be ſold very low, as the ſubſcriber has a great deal on hand. 5—8

JACOB WILKINS.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,

Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, reaſonably, A large Aſſortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; alſo, *The following Holland, goods, &c.*

A[illegible]
Brimſtone
Copperas
Chalk
Sweeds iron
Beſt refin'd ditto
Bloomery do.
German ſteel
London TC do.
Bliſter'd do.
Hoop iron
Briſtol pots
Newark do.
New-England do.
New-York do.
Iron tea kettles
Stew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Waggon and cart boxes
Gridles
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Beck irons
Hammers
Sledges
Mill and X cut ſaws
Albany pans
Indigo
Scale Beams, large and ſmall
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, beſt ſort
Tea kettles
Very large and ſmall ſlates
Waffle irons
Garden ſhears
Mill ſaws in ſets
Spinnel
Corn fans
Straw knives
Twine
Fiddles and ſtrings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White waſh bruſhes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
Houſe do.
Bounders
Powder blue
Neuremburgh ſalve
Harlem oil
Oil flints 97—

JOHN MORTON

Has juſt come to hand per the Dutcheſs of Gordon, Capt. Winn, and Samſon, Capt. Coupar, from London, and the late Veſſels from Briſtol;

A Very neat aſſortment of European and India goods, well adapted to the preſent ſeaſon; amongſt which are, very handſome ſingle and double purple calicoes, India and Engliſh chints; blue and white, and red and white cotton furniture, purple do. blue and white, and red and white copper plate do. red and white, and blue and white binding, callico, 7-8 and 4 4 cambricks and lawns; blue and white, and red and white ſtriped ginghams, China taffaties and Perſians, new ſilk romals, bandannoes, brown and white drillings, brown and white Ruſhia ſheetings; 7-8 and 4 4 Iriſh linens, from 1s. 8d. to 9s. per yard, Iriſh ſheeting and dowlas; ſuperfine and middling broad-cloths, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHINA,

Conſiſting of table and tea table ſets complete, blue and white, and enamel'd jars and beakers; blue and white enamel'd tea pots, ſugar diſhes and milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfaſt and afternoon cups and ſaucers, by the box or ſmaller quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls, from half a pint to a gallon; odd diſhes, plates and tureens, blue and white and enamel'd. odd cups and ſaucers, &c. &c. all of which he will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, at his ſtore on Hunter's-Quay. 88—91

To be SOLD, *at private* SALE,

A VERY valuable FARM, ſituated in the townſhip of Argyle, in the county of Albany, known and diſtinguiſhed by the number 24 of the farms, within the ſaid townſhip, containing two hundred and eighty five acres of land: Likewiſe a lot containing thirty acres, in the town plot of ſaid townſhip, known by the number 24 of the town lots. The whole is allowed to be as good land as any in the patent; and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars, inquire of Mr. FRANCIS MARSCHALCK. Thctf—1

OGDEN's PILLS,

For the Cure of the

DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX;

TO be ſold by Mr. Nicholas Hoffman, Merchant, Mr. William Stuart; Druggiſt, in New-York; and the Printer hereof.—The whole Boxes at 2 Dollars, the half Boxes at one Dollar each.

Beſides the happy Effects ariſing from the Uſe of the above Pills, in the Cure of the Bloody-Flux—they have been found of late to have been excellent in the Cure of the Vomitings and Purgings of Children, at this Seaſon of the Year, if about a third of a Doſe, as ordered in the Directions for the Bloody-Flux, be given Evening and Morning, or about 2 thirds of a Doſe every Moring.

The Colic Pills, are to be had at the ſame Places, in Boxes, of 8s. and 4/6. 6—3

SAMUEL FRANKLIN,

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beekman's Slip, a Quantity of very good Jamaica Spirits juſt arrived; alſo Pimenta, Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in ſmall Crates, Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead ground in Oil, Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, a few Caſks of Freſh Raiſins, Bottled Porter in ſmall Hampers, and an Aſſortment of European Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon. 82—

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, has for Sale,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) anniſeed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholeſale and retail at the very loweſt prices, for caſh or ſhort credit. 71—

N. B. Alſo, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For diſpoſing of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Poſſeſſion of William Elſworth.

The Lottery conſiſts of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A houſe and Lot in Queen-ſtreet, near Burling's-ſlip, New-York, valued by ſworn appraiſers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400 0 0
1,	A houſe and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50 0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the higheſt of which is £.20, the loweſt £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198 10 0
421	Caſh prizes, at 30s. each, is	631 10 0
452	Prizes,	
1448	Blanks.	£.2280 0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280 0 0

A blank deed is already made for the houſe, and the adventurers may be aſſured, that the fortunate number which ſhall draw that and the lot of ground, ſhall be put into poſſeſſion as ſoon as the lottery is drawn, which will be on Wedneſday the 23d day of November, if anſwers are received in time—from the ſeveral perſons who had tickets to diſpoſe of in this lottery—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, ſubject to no deduction.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unſold, may be had of Mr. Verdine Elſworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 45—

WILLIAM ELSWORTH,

FINDS himſelf under an abſolute Neceſſity to poſtpone the Drawing of his Lottery, till Wedneſday the 23d of November next; as he has not had Returns from ſeveral of his Friends, who had a conſiderable Number of his Tickets to diſpoſe of: As the Prizes are already rolled up, and ready to put in the Box; it is earneſtly requeſted, that all thoſe who were entruſted with Tickets, will be careful to account for, or return them by the Time above mentioned, when the Lottery will be certainly drawn.

Orders for Tickets directed to Mr. Verdine Elſworth, at Powles's Hook, (who has ſome of the Tickets ſtill to diſpoſe of) and left with Mr. William Elſworth on Golden Hill, or the Printer hereof, will be immediately forwarded. 92—

Hackinſack Lottery,

In Favour of YOUNGS WEED.

SCHEME as follows:

No. of Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1250	is	1250
1		500		500
2		250	are	500
3		100		300
4		50		200
10		30		300
12		20		240
20		15		300
40		8		320
50		5		250
100		4		400
257		3		771
4500		1		4500
—— First drawn		85		85
—— Laſt drawn		84		84

5000 Tickets at 2 Dollars each is 10 000

The Drawing of this Lottery is propoſed to be on the 4th of October next at Hackinſack, under the Inſpection of Gentlemen of approved Characters, whoſe Names may be ſeen in the Schemes at large which are lodged at the Houſe of Mr. John Clems at Bull's Ferry, North River, New York, and with each of the Perſons herein after mentioned, who have Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale; and as moſt of the Tickets are already ſold, and the Scheme very advantageouſly contrived for the Adventurers, as none can loſe more than 9s. 2d. ¼ by a Ticket and may gain £. 425 ——It is not doubted but the Lottery will be drawn at the Time appointed; a ſpeedy application is therefore neceſſary for all who intend to become Adventurers either with a view to their own Advantage, or the Aſſiſtance of the Proprietor. The Prizes are ſubject to a Deduction of 15 per cent.

A Liſt of the Perſons and places where Tickets may be had, viz:

Meſſrs. Verdine Elſworth, Powles Hook Ferry; all the Managers, David Peck, Archibald Campbel, Hackinſack; Robert Neil, Newark; Samuel Smith, Elizabeth Town; Charles Jackſon, Woodbridge, New Jerſey; Samuel Jarvis, near K & Street Connecticut; Iſrael Knap, Horſe Neck; Doct. Perez Fitch, Albert Clock, Thomas Youngs Eſq; Stanford; Thomas Handford, Mr. Goldthwait, Norwalk; Joſeph Hanford, William Liveſey, Jonathan Bulkeley, Fairfield; Capt. James Hayt, Pequaneck; John Brooks, Eſq, Capt. George Benjamin, Stratford; Lewis Mallet. Mr. Battle, Milford; William Sherman, Iſaac Beers, Samuel Thatcher, Mr. Green, Printer, New-Haven; Samuel Barker, Eſq; Joſeph Barker, Branford; Jaſper Griffin, Daniel Stone, Guilford; Pilemon Johnſon, Steven Oſbourn, Wilingford; Jeſſe Auſtin, Durham; Ephraim Fenno, Middletown; Oliver Pomeroy, Joſeph Webb, Joſeph Stillman, Weathersfield; David Bull, Charles Caldwel, Hartford; Daniel Todd, Henry Tomlinſon, Charles Whittelſey, Derby; Doctor Graham, Truman Hinman, Woodbury; John Chandler, Eſq; Jonathan Booth, Newtown; James Clark, Danbury; Daniel Caley, Eſq; Ridgbury; Joſiah Stebbins, Doctor Andrews, Ridgfield. 3—7

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